Price 2d.

THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

MAGAZINE.

No. CCIX. MAY, 1866. VOL. XIX.

RAGGED SCHOOL
PRECEPT.
Deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of the wicked
PROMISE
And thou shalt be blessed, for they cannot recompense thee: for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just. Luke XIV.

"The word of the Lord endureth for ever."—1 Peter i. 25.

PROFITS DEVOTED TO RAGGED SCHOOLS.

LONDON:
KENT & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW.
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* * All Communications to be addressed to the Editor, 1, Exeter Hall, London.
* Orders for Advertisements to be sent to Robert K. Burt, Printer, Holborn Hill.

CONTENTS.

Papers, Original and Selected—	Page
Bands of Hope and Ragged Schools	97
Scholars' Prizes for 1866	100
School Agent's Work and Work done: West and South of London	102
Spicer Street School.—Visit of Old Scholars	109
Exhibition of Ragged Scholars' Work	109
The Teachers' Column—	
Little Children Neglected	111
Poetry—	
Live for Something	113
The Voice of the Bell	113
A Mother's Care	113
Conference on Bands of Hope and Ragged Schools	114

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Committee beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a box of clothing from Mrs. Ditmas; a parcel of clothing from Highgate Ladies' Working Party, per Miss Bodkin, for Lamb and Flag Schools; a parcel of clothing from Mrs. Collyer; a parcel of Magazines, &c., from H. H.; and a parcel of Magazines from an anonymous friend.

Parcels of Left-off Wearing Apparel, for distribution to the Children, and for our Industrial Classes, also Books or Magazines for forming School Libraries, will be thankfully acknowledged by Mr. JOSEPH G. GENT, 1, Exeter Hall, W.C.

Parcels of waste paper, old magazines, reports, &c., &c., can be made good use of for the benefit of the Society, and will be thankfully acknowledged by Mr. GENT, 1, Exeter Hall.

THE TWENTY-SECOND

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

WILL BE HELD IN

EXETER HALL,

On MONDAY EVENING, MAY 7th, 1866.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.,

Will take the Chair at Six o'clock precisely.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO OFFICERS AND TEACHERS OF RAGGED SCHOOLS.

Special Meetings for Thanksgiving and Prayer.—The Committee of the Ragged School Union earnestly desire that, on Sunday, May 6th, 1866, Special Meetings be convened in connection with the Schools, for Thanksgiving and Prayer, that God's blessing may rest upon the Ragged School Union Meeting, and give success to the Ragged School effort throughout the coming year.

TEACHER WANTED for the St. Helier's Ragged School. Applicant must be a Member of a Christian Church, and produce Certificates of fitness for the work, and be a married man. Salary £60 a year. Apply to W. C. GRAY, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Jersey.

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BLUEGATE FIELDS
RAGGED SCHOOLS AND CHURCH,
SHADWELL, E.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

These Schools were established in 1857, and are situate in one of the most sunken localities in the east of London, adjoining the *notorious* Ratcliff Highway. Some 400 destitute children are being taught in these schools; and but for this Institution would go altogether without Christian instruction. Such facts must stir the hearts of the benevolent to aid in this truly charitable work.

The Committee earnestly hope that many will come forward to lend a helping hand in so good a cause.—Psalm xli. 1—3.

Donations will be most thankfully received and acknowledged by

No. 7, Albion Terrace, Commercial Road, E. W. H. HATCHARD, *Hon. Sec.*

RAGGED CHURCH AND CHAPEL UNION,
No. 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, W.C.

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE DESTITUTE.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the RAGGED CHURCH and CHAPEL UNION, for providing Free Places of Worship for the Poor, will be held at

Exeter Hall, on Wednesday Evening, May 9th.

Chair to be taken at half-past Six o'clock, by

ROBERT BAXTER, ESQ.

The Meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. LEASK, Rev. T. DUNN, Rev. J. P. WALDO, Rev. T. W. WILKINSON, W. J. MAXWELL, Esq., and Mr. G. M. MURPHY, of Surrey Chapel.

Tickets of Admission may be obtained at the Offices of the Society, 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, W.C.

THE 'EXCELSIOR' PRIZE MEDAL
FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERING
MACHINES.
WITH ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

ARE THE SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

Easy to operate, simple to learn, and not liable to derangement. They TUCK, HEM, FELL, GATHER, CORD, QUILT, BRAID, and EMBROIDER.

Sews with equal ease on any thickness of material; from two ordinary reels, requires no re-winding, and the seam if cut at every inch will not rip.

Price from £6 6s. Lists Free.

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143, HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.
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PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,
And Instant Relief and a Rapid Cure of
Asthma, Consumption, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, and all disorders of the Breath, Throat, and Lungs,
Are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS,

Which have a most agreeable taste.

More Cures of Asthma, Consumption, and Coughs. From Mr. C. Reinhardt, Chemist Briggate, Leeds:—

"Many and surprising are the testimonies of relief afforded to confirmed cases of asthma and consumption and long-standing coughs, and it will gratify me to refer to many respectable parties who are really anxious to make known the great benefit they have derived from this seasonable remedy.

"I enclose a testimonial of no ordinary value, as it is the genuine expression of a grateful man's feelings."

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Medicine vendors.

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The only effectual and pleasant-tasting Stomachic Aperient and Antibilious Medicine is

DR. LOCOCK'S EXCELSIOR WAFERS.

It acts promptly, tastes delightfully, and requires no restraint in diet or habits.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Druggists, and by the Proprietors' Agents, Da Silva & Co., 26, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Iron or Wood Table.

£9.

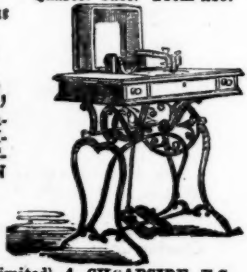
THE NEW
Improved Sewing Machine

"THE WANZER"
LOCK-STITCH MACHINE,

Combining the two important features of SIMPLICITY of CONSTRUCTION and ADAPTATION to all kinds of Material.

Prospectuses Post Free.

Quarter Case. From £10.



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Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society,

4, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of this Society will be held

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 16,

AT WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S.

Chair to be taken at Half-past Two o'clock, by

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR J. HOPE GRANT, G.C.B.

The Lord Bishop of RIPON, the Rev. J. B. OWEN, of Chelsea, Rev. Dr. BURNS, of Paddington, General LAURENCE, C.B., and Major WEBBER SMITH, will address the Meeting.

Tickets of Admission may be obtained at the Offices of the Society, 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, W.C.

UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT

EXETER HALL,

On MONDAY EVENING, 14th of MAY,

CHARLES JUPE, ESQ.,

Will take the Chair at Six o'clock.

SPEAKERS:—Rev. CHARLES GARRETT, Rev. NEWMAN HALL, LL.B., Rev. H. HOOPER, Rev. J. S. PEARSALL, and GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, Esq.

600 Band of Hope Children will sing.

Tickets:—Reserved Seats, One Shilling; Area and Gallery, Sixpence.

Tickets will be sent (gratis) to Ragged School Teachers making application.

PRAYER MEETINGS will be held in various parts of London, on Sunday Morning, May 13th, at 6.30.

The ANNUAL CONFERENCE will be held in EXETER (Lower) HALL, on Wednesday, May 16th. Secretaries and Teachers of Ragged Schools will be welcomed. Application must be made for Tickets.

M. W. DUNN, *Hon. Sec.*
G. W. M'CREE, *Secretary.*

Office, 37, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

J. E. EAREE,

BREAKFAST AND TEA CONTRACTOR,

127, HACKNEY ROAD, NEAR SHOREDITCH CHURCH.

J. E. E. respectfully begs to inform the Clergy, Superintendents of Schools, and others who are in the practice of commemorating their Anniversaries, etc., by Public Breakfasts and Tea Meetings, that he has every requisite for such occasions, comprising Tables, Coppers, and China to any extent, in a superior style, at extremely moderate charges.

J. E. E. tenders his sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their kind patronage, and hopes by strict attention to ensure a continuance of the same; he also begs most respectfully to solicit the favour of their recommendation.

Rout Seats on Reasonable Terms. Vans, and every requisite for Excursion Parties, with the entire Management, taken by Contract.

COMMUNICATIONS BY POST IMMEDIATELY ATTENDED TO.

References are kindly permitted to be made to the Secretaries of the Ragged School Union and the Temperance League.

FRIENDLESS AND FALLEN.

LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

PRESIDENT, REV. CANON DALE.

Admitted, new cases, of FRIENDLESS young women of good character, from Jan. 1, 1866, to April 14	27	
Penitents, ditto	89	
Total, thus far this year		116
Total number admitted since September, 1857	1,911	

The work continues to increase.
Applications are very numerous.
Larger funds are really required.

Orphans and Country Girls always have the preference. £10 is the average cost of each case admitted.

Contributions in Post-office Orders, Cheques, &c., will be thankfully received by
Messrs. BOSANQUET & Co., Bankers, 73, Lombard Street, E.C.
FRANCIS NICHOLLS, Esq. (of the Committee), 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.
Mr. E. W. THOMAS, Secretary, 200, Euston Road, N.W.

NICHOL STREET

Ragged Schools, Missions, and Working Men's Club,

BETHNAL GREEN.

These schools, established in 1843, are situated in one of the most destitute districts of London. Commencing with one room, the work steadily grew, until the one became sixteen; but then dilapidations became so serious, that in very self-defence they had to be given up. Freehold land close by, amply sufficient, was fortunately obtained by the Committee, at a cost of £850, and a portion of the land was covered with plain school buildings, which were opened free of debt. But from the dense population of the district, and the number of the children (about 1,200) crowding into the schools, still further accommodation is absolutely necessary.

But by these efforts, and by raising about £300 a year for the support of the School and Mission, the Committee and friends of the school, who mostly live three miles distant from the scene of their work, and have no special connection with the neighbourhood, have done what they can, and are now compelled to appeal to others for the assistance necessary to complete their plans by covering the vacant piece of land in their possession.

In this the Committee have the cordial approval and assistance of Lord Shaftesbury and the Rector of Bethnal Green.

Of the one thousand pounds asked for, half has been already obtained, but five hundred pounds are still required, and the Committee are very anxious to open the Schools next March, free of debt, and thus claim the grant promised by the Ragged School Union.

Donations will be thankfully received by Mr. GENT, Secretary, Ragged School Union, Exeter Hall; or by

HENRY SPICER, Jun.,
68, Upper Thames Street, E.C.

Papers, Original and Selected.

BANDS OF HOPE AND RAGGED SCHOOLS.

THERE are indications that juvenile intoxication continues to demoralize many of those for whom Ragged Schools are designed. The author of letters to the *Morning Star*, in a contribution entitled "Young England," says:—

"The phrase, juvenile drunkenness, may startle some of your readers, but it is one which must, alas! take its niche in our social literature. There are child drunkards, —there are girl drunkards,—there are boy drunkards. A child seven years of age toddled into a Ragged School drunk. Another child ten years of age has been drunk more than once. As for boys and girls about the age of twelve and fourteen who often get drunk, I am afraid their name is legion. Their precocious intemperance is the hideous concomitant of a gluttonous appetite for kindred gratifications, and they become at last adults whose moral life is more repulsive than the foulest leprosy."

The newspapers recently contained the following paragraph, which shows that the writer just quoted does not indulge in unfounded alarm:—

"THE RISING GENERATION!—At Derby the other day, William Rogers, landlord of the Derby Arms, was summoned for permitting drunkenness in his house. The facts were of a shocking character. Three mere children, varying in age from ten to eleven years each, whose heads scarcely reached the witness-box, went to the house of defendant on Sunday night, and called for a quart of ale, long pipes, and tobacco, which were unhesitatingly supplied. In the tap-room there were no less than twenty other children—not one above thirteen years of age—drinking and smoking. The three boys in question joined their company, and after having more drink, and sitting for nearly two hours, they became intoxicated and had to be removed home. The Mayor said he never heard of a worse case in his life. The whole company of children were evidently sanctioned in their misdeeds. The magistrates felt that it was a matter which called for the full extent of the law to be inflicted—viz., £5 and costs."

Similar revelations are being constantly made, which naturally excite the alarm and thoughtful consideration of friends of education, social order, and pure religion, and recently led to a conference between the Committee of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, and the secretaries and paid teachers of Ragged Schools in the metropolis, a report of which appears in the present Number of our Magazine.

It appears that since 1853, the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union has been endeavouring to organize Bands of Hope throughout the metropolis, and to extend them in the provinces. Great success has attended those efforts, and probably a hundred thousand children now annually sign the pledge, and connect themselves with local Bands of Hope. These are now found everywhere. They exist in little hamlets far up green vales; in fishing villages; in great cities and fashionable suburbs. They are associated with National, British, Ragged, and Sunday Schools. Ladies, clergymen, merchants, Bible-women, City missionaries, humble mechanics, and gentle girls of good degree, show an increasing interest in them. The Band of Hope Movement therefore cannot be, and, indeed, ought not to be, ignored by any one who desires the redemption of the children of the poor from poverty and vice.

Every Ragged School teacher has to deplore the moral ruin of large numbers of his scholars. Some of them become sober, industrious, well-doing, Christian men, but, "where are the nine?" Are not many Ragged School scholars now addicted to smoking, gambling, and drinking? What, then, can be done to prevent their adoption of such practices? Mr. Duff and Mr. Harvey—both of them experienced teachers—speaking at the Conference, declared their belief in the moral utility of Bands of Hope; and their opinion is, we believe, that of many more of our fellow-workers. Drunkenness is, indisputably, the great cause of the English poor, and a chief hindrance to the usefulness of Ragged Schools; and any wise, practicable, Christian expedient, which will preserve their children from receiving it as their inheritance, deserves, and will, no doubt, have, the most earnest consideration of all who support Ragged Schools.

How is a Band of Hope conducted? is a question which is often asked us. The Committee of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union have issued two publications, entitled, "How to Form, Conduct, and Sustain Bands of Hope," by Mr. S. Shirley, and "Practical Hints on the Management of Bands of Hope," by Mr. G. M. Murphy, which will, we think, give every one anxious to join in this work all needful information.

We are aware that some of our fellow-workers propose, somewhat doubtfully, various questions as to Bands of Hope. They ask, for example, Is it wise to deprive children of the use of ale and wine? We have no wish to dogmatize on this matter, but we may reply that many competent medical men approve of bringing up children

on Band of Hope principles. Thus, we find that John Forbes, M.D., physician to her Majesty's household, says :—

"Some hundreds of medical men, of all grades and degrees, in every part of the British empire, from the Court physicians and leading metropolitan surgeons, who are conversant with the wants of the upper ranks of society, to the humble country practitioner, who is familiar with the requirements of the artisan in his workshop, and the labourer in the field, have given their sanction to the statement, that the maintenance of health is perfectly compatible with entire abstinence from fermented liquors; and that such abstinence, if general, would incalculably promote the improvement of the social condition of mankind."

Two thousand medical men have borne similar testimony, and, therefore, the question as to the necessity of giving fermented liquors to children may be considered as settled.

Another question proposed is, Do the children who form Bands of Hope understand what they promise, and what they have to perform? We believe they do. Large experience confirms us in this belief, but three instances, furnished by Mr. J. H. Esterbrooke, of the intelligence of those children, may be given. Here is the first :—

"A little Band of Hope girl, on being requested to procure some beer, exclaimed, with much emotion, as the tears gave relief to her pent up feelings—'Mother, dear mother; I must either give over saying my prayers at night, or give over going for beer; for I can't both pray to God, 'Lead us not into temptation,' and go to the public-house, where there is so much wickedness."

Here is the second :—

"Three little boys were present at the funeral of their beloved Sunday-school teacher. Previous to the mourners' departure for the cemetery, the adults partook of wine and brandy. On a lady presenting a small sparkling glass to each of the boys, one replied, 'No, thank you; I am a teetotaler;'—the second said, 'I promised poor teacher I would never break my pledge, and I never shall;'—the third, 'I am a Band of Hope boy; I drink only water; but we don't mind taking a slice of cake each.'"

And here is the third :—

"A fine little fellow, about seven years' old, was at an evening party, when he was offered some elder wine. The boy smilingly declined taking it. His fashionable mother was angry, declaring that he would be despised by all for such nonsense. The child then tenderly took his mother's hand, and with tears in his eyes, whispered—'You know, mother, I belong to the Band of Hope, and must not drink.' 'But you may drink elder wine,' replied the mother. 'Is there any spirit in it?' anxiously inquired the child. 'Of course not,' answered the parent. Upon this assurance he drank, but, in the next second, discharged it into the fire, declaring he could taste the burning alcohol. On retiring his mother inquired the cause of his apparent grief. The brave child said, 'I have two reasons for my grief—I have broken my pledge, and *you* have told what seems to me a falsehood.'"

From these facts it is quite clear that a Band of Hope child knows what it is about.

We are glad to find that this great movement is in the hands of Christian men, men who revere the Gospel of Christ, and who are honourably distinguished by good works. The temperance movement, properly considered, is indeed a branch of the Tree of Life, and resembles, in this respect, the Peace Society, the Anti-Slavery Society, and the Model Lodging-house Association. It is designed to destroy a colossal curse by moral means and the abolition of the customs and agents which produce it. That a perfectly sober generation would be a national blessing, who can doubt? At present gin, whisky, wine, and beer are plunging tens of thousands into vice and woe unutterable. What, for example, can be more shocking than a scene in a children's hospital thus described in *Good Words*:—

"There was another boy, whose name I forget, found laying on straw in a dark cellar, which had literally nothing in it but this one heap of straw. The parents were in the habit of going out for the day, and locking up the child there, without food, or fire, or clothes. He was brought in—a mere bundle of rags—quite paralysed, and lay for a week on one of the hospital beds, without stirring or speaking, till they almost thought he was deaf and dumb. At last he did mutter out one word, and it was 'whisky!' He afterwards tried, in his wretched faint voice, to begin singing a whisky song, and told the nurse he had hardly tasted anything but whisky since he was born. Somehow his wretched mother found him out and came to see him. Immediately after she left, the miserable little creature was caught hiding its wizened face and still half-paralysed hands under the bed-clothes, trying to undo the cork of a small bottle filled with whisky!"

Shall there be a succession of such cases? Surely every Ragged School teacher will deem his most sacred duty to reply—God forbid!

We have thus written with great love for all engaged in Ragged School work; and pray that they may clearly understand their duty, and have the fulness of peace in seeking to do it in the name of Him who liveth for evermore.

SCHOLARS' PRIZES FOR 1866.

THE Committee of the Ragged School Union have had under consideration the subject of Scholars' Prizes for 1866 at their ordinary monthly meeting in March, and also at a special meeting a fortnight later. At these meetings the various suggestions made at the Conference on the same subject held in

February last, were brought under notice, the conditions under which the Prizes of past years were awarded were considered, and after a very careful and prolonged discussion of the subject, the Committee have again agreed upon giving Prizes to the young persons who have kept their situations with good character for at least twelve months, and coming within the following conditions, viz. :—

1. They must be over twelve and under eighteen years of age.
2. They must have attended the Ragged School giving the recommendation at least six months previously to having entered their first situation.
3. Having kept one situation for twelve months, they are allowed to make one change, but must not be out of place for more than two weeks; in this case they are eligible for the Prize, provided they are in the second place December 31st, 1866. Certificates of character will be required from both situations.
4. For the first year the Prize shall consist of Seven Shillings and Sixpence, as well as a Card, provided the Committee of the School recommending them will pay Two Shillings and Sixpence of that sum.
5. Those who have received a Money Prize previously, and are again recommended, will be entitled to a Prize Card, and a Book not exceeding in value Two Shillings and Sixpence.
6. They must have been regular in attendance at the Ragged or other Sunday School during the year 1866. This rule does not apply to domestic servants.
7. Shoe-blacks, occasional labourers, scholars partially employed, those engaged by their relatives, or earning more than Ten Shillings per week, are not eligible for the Prizes.
8. Certificates must be furnished by the employers and school authorities, to show that these conditions have been complied with, and that good conduct has been continued to December 31st, 1866.
9. The Candidate will lose the benefit that might arise from this application if this paper be not fully and accurately filled up, duly signed, and returned to the Office, 1, Exeter Hall, on or before January 16, 1867.

The Prizes may be given in Books, Clothes, or otherwise, as the Committee of the School may determine, but if given in Money it should be placed to the child's account in a Savings' Bank, with a view to induce provident habits.

JOSEPH G. GENT, *Secretary.*

1. The School Address .....
2. The Candidate's Name in full .....
3. Age last birthday .....
4. How long did the Candidate attend the Ragged School *before obtaining his or her first situation?* .....
5. What is the employment .....and where?.....
6. Date of entering the situation held Dec. 31, 1866.....
   present weekly wages, ...s.....d.....
7. Date of entering previous situation, if any, ...and of leaving it.....
8. Has the Candidate regularly attended the Sunday School during 1866? .....
9. Has the Candidate received a Prize in any former year? .....
10. Is the Candidate a Shoe-black.....or employed by a relative?.....
    or an occasional labourer?.....or in one situation only partially engaged?.....

Certificate to be filled up and signed by the present Employer, in the presence of an authorized Agent of the Ragged School.

I hereby certify that.....has been in my constant employ for a period of ..... months, ending on the ..... day of .....1867, and during that period gave satisfaction. ..... Employer.
..... Employer's Address.
Signed in my presence.....Name.....Address, the authorized Agent of the Ragged School.

Certificate to be filled up and signed by the Candidate's Teacher and by the Superintendent of the Sunday School the boy or girl attended at the time of making this application.

I hereby certify that..... has regularly attended at the Sunday School in.....for a period of .....months, ending this..... day of .....1866. ..... Name.
.....Address, the Candidate's Sunday School Teacher.
.... Name. ..... Address,
Superintendent of.....Sunday School.

Certificate to be filled up and signed by the Secretary of the Ragged School recommending the Candidate.

I hereby certify that the whole of the particulars here supplied are, to the best of my belief, perfectly correct, and I recommend.....
as coming within the foregoing conditions, and deserving of the benefit that may be conferred by the Committee of the Ragged School Union.
.....Name..... Private Address.
Secretary of the Ragged School.

SCHOOL AGENT'S WORK AND WORK DONE.

WEST AND SOUTH OF LONDON.

The following particulars were furnished by Mr. Hytche to the Committee of the Ragged School Union, at their meeting held in January last, and which relate to the Schools south of the Thames, and west of Charing Cross and Tottenham Court Road.

In the west and south of London there are eighty-three institutions, which may be thus classified: namely, seventy-seven Schools; three Schools with Refuges, and three Refuges.

The existence of some of these Schools is threatened by railways—namely, Poplar Place, New Tothill Street, Crescent Place, New Street, and Gravel Lane. Already the removal of houses in Bermondsey and Snowsfields has much diminished the population eligible for Ragged Schools; whilst the attendance at Poplar Place, Bayswater, has decreased one-third from this cause.

In connection with ordinary visitation to learn if the Schools were in work, and, if so, how they were worked; the annual examination of monitors

and scholars; and the special attention required by schools which needed advice—I paid last year the following

VISITS:—

Sunday Schools	63
Day Schools	456
Night Schools	220
Refuges	24
Special Business and Conference	118
Local Committees	12
Public Meetings	23
Parents' Meetings	12
	928

Last year, the two following Schools were established in localities where they were undoubtedly required:—

1. MANOR STREET, HATCHAM.—This School is planted in a district which, with a population of 1,600, had neither church, chapel, nor school. The residents are more destitute or improvident than criminal, and the district includes many Cockney-Irish, who are a most difficult class to manage. Some time since, a poor tinker opened a Night School in the parlours of his house; but, though two rooms were thrown into one by the removal of the partition, not more than thirty could be properly accommodated, although double that number were occasionally crammed into the room. A Committee was, however, at length organized, and a large room, capable of holding 250, was rented and fitted up for school purposes. There is now a Sunday School, held morning and afternoon, attended by 160; a Boys' Night School, held four times weekly, attended by sixty-two; a Mothers' Meeting, with thirty members; and a Ragged Church held on Sunday evening.

2. SURREY ROW, BLACKFRIARS.—This School has been opened in a lane on the east side of Blackfriars Road. The district is the favourite haunt of the Blackfriars Road thieves and harlots. The School is solely but effectively conducted by a large band of voluntary teachers, who have had much experience in Ragged School work. The following are the operations of this School:—Sunday Afternoon and Evening School, attended by about 200; a mixed Night School, attended by eighty; a Girls' Industrial Class, with forty-five members; a Penny Bank; and a Ragged Church.

The following is the list of last year's extension:—Sunday Schools, 7; Night Schools, 5; Banks, 7; Clothing Clubs, 4; and Parents' Meetings, 7.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

are conducted in seventy-four institutions. In addition, ordinary Sunday Schools are conducted in seven other buildings occupied by Ragged Schools during the week.

Of these Sunday Schools, 21 meet in the morning, when 1,070 attend; 51 meet in the afternoon, when 3,182 attend; and 46 meet in the evening, with an attendance of 6,523.

In the West and South, there are 1,300 voluntary teachers; but as the average Sunday attendance is only 810, it appears that 490 are always absent. If these nominal teachers could be induced to become real ones, there would be no cause for my reiterating the complaint that in very many Schools numbers are excluded, not for want of space, but for want of teachers. To show the need there is for an increased staff, I need but copy the following items from my diary, giving as they do the result of four recent visits:—1. *Portland Town.*—Found 105 scholars inside, and thirty-five outside. There were only three teachers present, including the superintendent. 2. *Poplar Place.*—There were forty-five very rough lads, chiefly hawkboys, present. Several more of an equally rough class were refused admission, as the three teachers present found it difficult to manage those inside. 3. *Magdalen Street, Borough.*—Found thirty-five boys and girls inside. One teacher present. 4. *Victoria Place, Borough.*—There were eighty-five boys and girls present. Many more were refused admission, as there was but one teacher present. He and I occupied the evening with addresses and singing.

During the past year, I have used every endeavour, by public address and by private speaking, to get our *day* scholars to attend some Sunday School. As one means, during the past two months, I asked every elder scholar what Sunday School he or she attended on the prior Lord's-day. The result may be thus tabulated:—Elder scholars present, 2,474. Of these 1,250 attended the connected Sunday School, 556 attended some other Sunday School, leaving 668 who did not attend any Sunday School. In the case of those who attended some Sunday School but not the connected one, such School was specified. The excuses given by the non-attendants at Sunday School were as follows: "Father was drunk yesterday." "Mother was too tipsy to get me ready." "Mother laid in bed all day." "Had to mind baby." "Had no shoes." As one means of getting the absentees to attend Sunday School, I have requested the paid teacher to test the scholars every Monday morning; and I have every reason to believe that my desire is complied with.

In my district there are sixteen Senior Bible Classes, with 312 members. No Sunday School, in fact, can be regarded as complete without such classes. They serve to retain elder scholars at a critical period of their lives, when they need the guidance of a *pastor*, such as every true Bible Class teacher really is. They may also serve as training classes for teachers, and as a source of supply for the junior classes, when the staff is insufficient. Already seventy-three former scholars are teachers in my division; and, were senior classes more common, every Sunday School would, I doubt not, furnish such practical illustrations of the good effected.

DAY SCHOOLS

are conducted in fifty-three institutions. In addition, in eleven other buildings cheap pay Day Schools are conducted. The Ragged Day Schools may be thus classified:—Eleven Boys' Schools, seven Girls' Schools, and fifty-seven Mixed Schools, making seventy-five distinct free Day Schools. The daily attendance is 7,849; the number on the books is above 10,000.

The numbers that were registered during the past year cannot pass without remark, as it shows how much the elements of our Day Schools

change, and hence how difficult it is for the most conscientious teacher either to discipline or to instruct such a roving class. In both West and South the same evil prevails. Thus, for example, *Bell Street* had an average attendance of 113; but during the year 314 scholars were enrolled. *Gray's Yard*, with an average attendance of 223, was attended by 520 scholars. *Druid Street* admitted 466 scholars, and had an average attendance of 180. *Clarence Street*, with an average attendance of 208, enrolled 450 scholars last year. I regret to add that this evil seems to be increasing, nor do I see the prospect of any alteration so long as the bulk of the parents remains indifferent to their children's best interests, or do not discontinue those migratory habits for which they are so notorious.

As heretofore, I have paid every attention to the class admitted. Thus I privately questioned many children, and in a few doubtful cases have seen the mother. Cases of deception continually occur, and too many parents do not scruple at telling any falsehood to escape a small school-fee. Still dress is no criterion of need. Thus, on inquiring into the cases of five children of one family attending Druid Street, who were unwashed, ragged, and shoeless, I found that the father earned £2 10s. per week at the tannery, but that he and his wife lived in one room, and spent his large earnings in drink. One illustration of the good effected by investigating doubtful cases may be mentioned. The Portobello Road School was removed from a district where it was needed to a locality where its existence is an anomaly. As a result many scholars were admitted who were obviously above the class. After repeated and individual questioning of every scholar by myself and others, thirty scholars were dismissed, and the attendance was reduced from ninety to sixty. No child is now retained without that home visitation which is always desirable.

Here it may be mentioned that in some Western Day Schools—Queen Square, for example—many scholars attend when their fathers are out of work, and leave for Pay Schools when work is obtained. By this plan, the really industrious receive a great boon; but, at the same time, great care is required that such cases are not allowed to remain any longer than sheer necessity demands such assistance.

As in former years, many of our Day Schools acted as feeders to British and National Schools last year. There is, however, a growing evil, to which some reference must be made. I refer to lady-visitors selecting some of our best scholars, and sending them to National Schools, the fee of which they pay. For example, Grotto Passage lost no less than seventeen in this way last year. By this system diligent teachers lose the visible fruit of their labours, at a time, too, when such model scholar would be of real service in preserving order.

In accordance with your desire, the paid monitors and elder scholars were individually examined in religious knowledge, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

As regards *Bible knowledge*, they were questioned on the life and mission of Christ. They were also questioned on the text daily taught in their respective Schools. When it is reported that the children of George Street repeated no less than ninety-four texts, and the infants of Lower Park Road

forty, it will be seen what an important feature is the daily text in our Day Schools, and how it tends to engender a love for the Bible.

In *Reading*, easy chapters in the New Testament were selected. Those who read without spelling any word were classed as good, those who spelt polysyllables were classed as moderate, and those who spelt monosyllables were placed in the last division, or that of failure.

In testing *Writing*, simple sentences were dictated, such as, "Do you love Jesus?" "Are you fit to die?" "Do you ever pray?" "Are you sure of heaven?" In *Arithmetic*, sums in the first four rules were set.

At these examinations, 6,871 scholars were present. Of these, 4,403 were far too young for any examination, the bulk, in fact, being mere babes. This left 2,468 to be individually tested. From the accompanying tables it appears that 291 had good, and 346 moderate Bible knowledge; 910 read well, and 422 moderately; 1,018 wrote well, and 413 moderately. In Arithmetic 1,357 passed in Addition, 640 in Subtraction; 363 in Division, and 582 in Multiplication.

NIGHT SCHOOLS

are conducted by sixty-four institutions. They are thus divisible:—Thirty-seven Boys', thirty-three Girls', and twenty-three Mixed Schools—making ninety-three distinct Night Schools.

The average nightly attendance is 4,260. The number on the register is about 5,200. These are not merely nominal scholars; for, as the bulk attend at least one night per week, the nightly average falls far short of the total weekly attendance. For example, during the month of October last, seventy-nine scholars were admitted into the Hammersmith Night School, most of whom attended once per week; yet the average nightly attendance was only forty.

The average age of the Night scholars does not exceed ten. This is caused by so many of our day scholars entering the labour market as early as eight, whilst not a few are engaged in the skin factories of Bermondsey at six years of age. I regret to intimate that in the bulk of the cases which I have personally investigated, it is not the poverty, but the cupidity, idleness, or positive vice of the parents which induce them to send these infants into the labour market. Such premature work has evil results both physical and moral, for the children are stunted in growth, and bear the impress of age in extreme youth, and they are thrown into the very midst of depraved adults, whose ideal of pleasure seems to be to make youth as corrupt as themselves.

It is still a subject of regret that so few volunteers assist our Night Schools. Still, some men and women have obeyed the injunction of our Divine Master—"Work to-day in my vineyard." Thus thirteen Night Schools are solely conducted by voluntary teachers, whilst ten more are statedly or occasionally thus aided. This, however, leaves the large number of forty-one which are solely dependent on the labours of the paid teachers. This, doubtless, in some cases limits the attendance, and in many causes the exclusion of those "roughs" for whom Night Schools were originally devised, lest proper discipline should be found impracticable.

Considering the paucity of volunteers, and the unruly class of which our

Night Schools are mainly composed, the discipline may be regarded as good. Doubtless, many still come for a "lark," chiefly in such Irish colonies as Nelson Street and Brent's Court; but when such lads are once broken in, the social value of the school cannot be exaggerated. Amongst them are many earnest students; and a faithful teacher can always rely on their aid in ejecting disturbers. More than once I have advised that a badly-behaved lad be placed between two good lads; and the result—especially at Brook Street—has been most satisfactory. In all cases I steadily set my face against expulsion, recommending instead exclusion for a specified period in correspondence with the offence, and that re-admission be made conditional on pardon being asked of the teacher. In the majority of cases this plan has effected the desired result.

REFUGES.

In the West and South there are six Refuges. The three for Boys have 68 inmates, with accommodation for 93. The Girls' Refuges, which can accommodate 123, have 110 inmates.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

There are seven Boys' Classes, with 100 members.

Needlework and knitting are taught, and in a few Day Schools the school-cleaning also devolves on the girls. About 1,400 girls are industrially employed.

Many girls are expert with the needle, yet too many would spend the time devoted to needlework in useless fancy work were their tastes gratified. As, if they marry at all, our girls must become working men's wives, it is desirable that they should be taught the useful rather than the ornamental. As, in the bulk of cases, it is not from their dirty, slatternly, and improvident mothers that they can be trained for home duties, it must devolve on the Ragged School, if they are to be properly trained at all.

SANITARY.

The sanitary state of our Schools required almost daily attention during the past hot summer.

It was not simply the vitiated air, or the foul linen, especially of the infants, which rendered many school-rooms sickening, but the presence of factories, and the noxious gases they evolved, made many of the rooms almost unbearable.

With sanitary evils like these, it is not surprising that there has been much sickness amongst the day teachers, and some Schools closed for a week. There has also been an unusal amount of illness among the children.

Many of these evils are beyond the power of the local friends to remedy; and nothing but stringent laws, worked by Government rather than by parochial officials, who ofttimes seem afraid to act, can possibly remove these crying evils. But too limited space, or insufficient ventilation, can be remedied by the local authorities. I am glad, therefore, to report that Pear

Street and Turk's Row Schools have been rebuilt; that Kensal New Town School has been enlarged; and that new buildings have been occupied by Richmond Street, Walworth, and Horseferry Road Schools. By this means 500 more scholars can be accommodated. In addition, the Schools in Broadway, Cobourg Row, New Tothill Street, and Perkins' Rents have been improved sanitarily by means of a donation placed at the disposal of Lord Shaftesbury. The various improvements were suggested by your Secretary and School Agent, and agreed to by his Lordship on your recommendation.

BANKS AND CLOTHING CLUBS.

In my divisions there are fifty Penny or Farthing Banks, and thirty-four Clothing Clubs. Eight Penny Banks are restricted to the scholars; whilst the remaining forty-two also receive the deposits of adults.

In the Banks in my district there were about 3,000 depositors last year, giving an average of 160 to each Bank. I am disposed to think, from facts which have fallen under my notice, that, if the habit of provident foresight were more cultivated, our Day Schools would be speedily eliminated of one section, namely, the children of those who could pay a small school-fee were their parents to drink less and to save more.

PARENTS' MEETINGS.

There are thirty-seven Mothers' Meetings in my district, with about 1,000 members. Fathers' Meetings or Clubs are also connected with six Schools, with 220 members. The most flourishing of the meetings for male adults is that connected with Perkins' Rents. It has attracted a very rough class, such as one would scarcely expect to find in a reading-room. As the members of this Working Men's Club are allowed to manage their own affairs, a spirit of self-help is evoked, and thus this society is not likely to die of patronage.

In addition, Divine worship is conducted in thirty-nine schools. The average attendance is about 1,500. The attendants of those Ragged Churches which I have seen are chiefly women and children—as the tap-room seems to be the church of the bulk of the men. Still, Bell Street Ragged Church is attended by many cabmen; Pear Street by some of the blind beggars of Westminster; and Robert Street by many of the costers and hawkers of the New Cut. Some of the latter have, through the presence of the Holy Ghost, been converted in this Ragged Church, and they have not only become communicants, but street-preachers, sick visitors, tract distributors, or teachers.

I would make two suggestions, the adoption of which would, I think, enhance the value of Ragged Schools.

I.—CHILDREN'S SUNDAY SERVICES.

It will be seen that only 21 schools are opened on Sunday morning. The united attendance is 1,070; giving an average of 51. Now, considering the home-habits of the bulk of our parents, especially their late hours of retiring to rest on Saturday night, a larger average cannot be expected. But if,

instead of opening a Sunday School at half-past nine, a children's service were held from eleven till twelve, a large attendance would probably be attracted. At Lordship Place and Lant Street, where such services are held, they are much appreciated.

Here it may be intimated that it is best not to devolve this Children's Service on one person. One should take the superintendence, whilst the other conducts singing and prayer. The latter should be the order-keeper, when the other gives the address. Not only would any strain on the mind be precluded, but when more than one person conducts a Children's Service their interest is kept up throughout.

II.—BIBLE CLASSES IN DAY SCHOOLS.

It is to be regretted that so few ladies take any interest in our Day Schools. In my divisions, only sixteen Day Schools are personally aided by ladies; and the bulk are rarely visited save by myself. Now the more presence of visitors serves to stimulate the teachers, checks any tendency to a mere perfunctory performance of duty, and brings the poor into social contact with the rich, to the mutual benefit of both classes.

As few ladies can be expected to engage in the drudgery of secular teaching, they might take the Bible reading lesson. Were this done on some specified day of the week, the chapter for the next week being previously fixed, for reading and questioning, the children might be led to the home-study of the chapter, and thus a love for the Bible be generated. Thus a Bible Class, without the name, would be established; and, like all Bible Classes, it might, through the operation of the Holy Spirit, prove a link between the School and the Church.

SPICER STREET SCHOOL.—VISIT OF OLD SCHOLARS.

In the ordinary quarterly report of this School, when making application for grant of the Parent Society, the respected Secretary says:—"Two old scholars have visited the School, one of whom left for the Cape of Good Hope eight years ago, and on his first Sunday evening in London he said 'he could not help coming to see the old School where he had spent so many happy hours.' Some of his former school-fellows are now teachers, and the master reports that, 'it would have done you good had you seen the affectionate meeting of him and his old friends.' It is not surprising that in the Schools there were only four that he could recollect."

EXHIBITION OF RAGGED SCHOLARS' WORK.

In the autumn of the present year another Industrial Exhibition will be held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, not for showing the articles produced by a section of the metropolis, as on the former occasion, but for the products of the working classes of the metropolis and the provinces. On ascertaining that there will be at that Exhibition a Court for a display of articles made by school children, the Committee of the Ragged School Union, on behalf of their affiliated schools, applied for counter and wall space for

showing articles made by the scholars in Ragged Schools. The application has been granted, and the friends and teachers of the schools in connection with the Parent Society are now requested to call the attention of boys and girls of the schools to the subject, with a view to the production of articles to form part of the Exhibition.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The friend or teacher is recommended to explain to the children that the object of the Exhibition is to enable those who are industrious or clever to give a proof of what they can do; that, as other schools will exhibit, the children should feel it a duty to make their display as good as possible, so as not to compare unfavourably with their school-fellows in other districts; that it will afford the Earl of Shaftesbury and their many other friends great pleasure to know that the scholars, though poor, are acquiring habits of industry that will enable them to earn their living in some honourable occupation when they leave the school; also, that if any one excels in the production of some useful article, it may be the means of getting him a situation, or lead to his being apprenticed; they should also be told that they will be taken to the Exhibition free, so that they may see what other schools have done, besides spending an agreeable holiday.

The teacher should then announce that he is prepared to take down the names of those who have anything to exhibit, or who will set to work to make anything.

By the 31st of May the teacher should make a return of the number of exhibitors, with the amount of space which the articles will occupy, in the following form:—

To the Committee of the Ragged School Union.

Gentlemen,—I have to inform you that out of the number of scholars now under tuition, will contribute articles for the forthcoming Metropolitan and Provincial Working Classes Exhibition, and that they will occupy about a space of square feet of table and square feet of wall, full particulars of which shall be sent before the 30th of June next.

Signed
Name of School
Address

Date 1866.

On or before 30th June a schedule must be drawn up of the name of the exhibitors' articles to be sent, &c., in the following form:—

Name of School

NAME.	AGE.	ARTICLES TO BE EXHIBITED.	NO. OF ARTICLES
Joseph Smith	11	Carved Walking Stick, for sale, price 5s.	1
Henry Brown	13	Chess Board, inlaid with leather cuttings	2
Samuel Jones	12	Ornamental Pin Basket, made with copper wire	3
Mary James	13	A Bed Quilt	4
Susan Kent	10	A Doll dressed in servant's outfit	5

On Saturday, 25th August, all the articles should be brought to the school. A ticket should then be placed on each, with the name of the school, &c., as under. These blank tickets will be supplied by the Ragged School Union.

Name of School.
Name of Exhibitor.
Age.

Should any of the articles be too small, or not present surface sufficient for affixing a ticket, they should be placed on wooden stands covered with red cloth, and the ticket placed on the stand.

The articles should then be conveyed at once to the Agricultural Hall, Harford Street entrance, and delivered into the charge of the person appointed by the Ragged School Union, who will assist the master in arranging them in their appropriated places. A gathering of the whole of the Ragged Schools will take place in the Exhibition in the early part of October, when the children will occupy the orchestra or gallery, and suitable pieces will be sung, with organ accompaniments.

On this occasion the children will be admitted free; and, after the singing, will be conducted round the Exhibition, under the guidance of their teachers.

For the sake of encouraging the children and showing to the best advantage the talent which the scholars in Ragged Schools possess, it is urgently requested that a strong effort be made to produce a satisfactory display, both as regards quantity and quality. Any further information may be obtained of Mr. Gent, Ragged School Union, 1, Exeter Hall, W.C.

The Teachers' Column.

LITTLE CHILDREN NEGLECTED.

No one has yet attempted to say that the value of the soul depends on the age of the individual. In our Sabbath-schools, however, it would appear as if this opinion was sometimes acted upon, nay, carried often so far as to excite in the breasts of those that reflect upon it much surprise and regret. We refer to the manner in which young children, from four years of age and upwards, are treated when they come in the capacity of scholars. With a few honourable exceptions, it is still a common practice to do some of these three things: 1st,

To keep out or even *put* out little children, lest they should disturb the school or the teacher; or 2nd, To receive them in, and then pay them scarcely any attention—a pat on the head being sometimes considered sufficient; or 3rd, To turn them over, very injudiciously of course, to the youngest and least experienced teacher in the school. This is done, perhaps, most frequently from the superintendent or other teachers not knowing what to do with the poor little things, and considering any kind of teaching better than none; in other cases, they are given to a teacher newly joined as being the *easiest* duty, any one who has tried it being fully aware that it is by far the most *difficult*. The consequences of this are soon obvious. If the teacher has not determined perseverance, he either as soon as possible exchanges his little scholars for others farther advanced, turning over his late charge to the next new comer, or he gets discouraged, and finding after some weeks' trial that he can make nothing of little children, he ceases to bend his energies to the task, and looking less carefully after them, their names are suffered silently to drop from the roll. Perhaps, in both cases referred to, the teacher is really not so very much to blame, for it is plain he had entered on a task ignorant of its nature, and the duties of which he was not qualified to perform. No doubt, we may say he *should* be aware of these things; but still we blame the teachers that are already engaged, much more than their new fellow-labourers, for many of the evils that follow this mode of procedure, such as the incessant shifting of little children from one untried teacher to another, from whose labours they experience scarcely any benefit; or, the new teacher being employed for such a short time in this way, he is not able to make much improvement before being removed, or removing himself, to another department.

As we are not yet in such an advanced state as to expect previous training for every department of Sabbath-school instruction, we shall only suggest to the more experienced teachers the propriety of giving as many hints and as much encouragement to the new teachers as possible, in order to help them to persevere until they overcome their difficulties. To the teachers of the little children we would say, that though theirs is the most difficult department, yet perseverance and untiring ingenuity will be amply rewarded, in the course of a few months' teaching, by the visible power which they will be able to exercise over their little flock. This, however, is only to be acquired by slow and almost imperceptible degrees, and will be composed of a gentle and loving manner to them in the school and at home, besides that derived from keeping them in order and giving them religious instruction. Complete, speedy, and sure success in these matters depends, of course, in the first place, on the peculiar talent of the individual; but it is surprising how much may be done, both in improving the mind and understanding, by one who, though not very well qualified, yet sets his mind a-thinking on the subject. And therefore we entreat you, dear fellow-teacher, to set yourself earnestly to this work, not allowing the difficulty of it to daunt you easily. Give your affections to your little ones, and let the sight of their innocent-looking faces plead with you that they are, after all, sinful and dying, needing the blood of Jesus as much as any; and could you leave them thus? We leave their case in your hands, praying that you may be led to persevere, and enabled to encourage others to do so, that so these young ones may obtain their full share of your Christian exertions, knowing that they, equally with those that are older, are "precious in God's sight."—*Scottish Sabbath-school Teachers' Magazine.*

Poetry.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.

Live for something; be not idle;
  Look about thee for employ;
Sit not down to useless dreaming—
  Labour is the sweetest joy.
Folded hands are ever weary,
  Selfish hearts are never gay;
Life for thee hath many duties;
  Active be, then, while you may.

Scatter blessings in thy pathway;
  Gentle words and cheering smiles
Better are than gold and silver,
  With their grief-dispelling wiles.
As the pleasant sunshine falleth
  Ever on the grateful earth,
So let sympathy and kindness
  Gladden well the darken'd hearth.

Hearts there are oppress'd and weary;
  Drop the tear of sympathy,
Whisper words of hope and comfort,
  Give, and thy reward shall be
Joy unto thy soul returning,
  From this perfect fountain-head;
Freely as thou freely givest
  Shall the grateful light be shed.

THE VOICE OF THE BELL.

On a newly-erected place of worship at Clifden, Connemara, Ireland, a bell was placed, which, where clocks are few and far between, is useful to give notice that none may be late in attendance at the house of prayer. Till this bell was up none ever rang there but to call the people to *mass*. Upon which one of our constant subscribers composed

THE VOICE OF THE BELL.

Sound, sound aloft! In His blessed *name*
  Who keeps the holy gate,
And looks with tender eye on them
  Who either *watch* or *wait!*

Yea, sound aloud! That all may hear,
  Both they who have gone astray,
And they who, reckless of a snare,
  Still loiter on the way!

O sweetly sound to young and old!
  God grant his saving grace
That all may hear, and seek the fold
  Of *Christ*,* the "Prince of Peace!"

For this thou hast thy station high,
  For this thy tongue is given;
O say to frail *mortality*,
  "This is the gate of heaven!"†
Hastings. R.

A MOTHER'S CARE.

Mother, watch the little feet,
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed, and hall.
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it cost;
Little feet will go astray—
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother, watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me this weary task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother, watch the little tongue,
Prattling, eloquent, and wild;
What is said, and what is sung,
By thy happy, joyous child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the vow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in a Saviour's name.

* St. John x. 16. † Gen. xxviii. 17.

Mother, watch the little heart
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart,
Keep, oh keep that young heart true.

Extricating every seed,
Plucking up the noisome weed,
Harvest rich you then may see,
Ripening for eternity.

CONFERENCE ON BANDS OF HOPE AND RAGGED SCHOOLS.

A CONFERENCE, preceded by tea and coffee, between representatives of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union and secretaries and paid teachers of the Ragged Schools of the metropolis, was held in the Sunday School Union Lecture Hall, Old Bailey, on Friday evening, the 23rd March. Joseph Payne, Esq., deputy-assistant-judge, presided.

The object of the conference, as stated in the circular convening it, was to consider the relation of intemperance to the present condition of the young, and also the propriety of forming Bands of Hope in connection with Ragged Schools.

The meeting was opened with the singing of a temperance hymn. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. J. H. Wilson.

The CHAIRMAN said that, as a vice-president of the National Temperance League, as a vice-president of the Church of England Temperance Society, as a vice-president of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, as one of the oldest friends and supporters of the Ragged School Union, and, still further, as one who was sitting on the judgment-seat from day to day and saw the enormous evils and the large amount of crime produced by habits of intoxication, he had great pleasure in coming forward and doing what he could for the purpose of advancing the objects of that interesting meeting. It seemed to aim at an amalgamation of two very important things—the operations of Ragged Schools and the blessings and benefits of Bands of Hope. To such a combination we might apply the language of Scripture, "Mercy and truth have met together: righteousness and peace have kissed each other." He hoped there would be a lasting union between the two agencies, and that the ragged children of the Ragged Schools might always benefit by the exertions of the Band of Hope Union.

The Rev. G. W. MCCREE, secretary to the Band of Hope Union, said: My dear friends,—I may be allowed, perhaps, to make a short and simple statement preparatory to the addresses which will be delivered to you by the gentlemen whose names are on the circular. I have to express to you the great sympathy which the committee of the Band of Hope Union have with you in your special, and, certainly, most blessed work. It seems to us that you are engaged in a highly benevolent and most valuable enterprise, which God has greatly blessed, and will continue to bless so long as you pursue it in the spirit of our Lord and Master. I may also say that in holding this conference we have the sympathy of Lord Shaftesbury. (Hear, hear.) We have also the express sympathy of our friend Mr. Gent, the secretary of the Ragged School Union, who will attend here if possible. Mr. T. B. Smithies, who has done, perhaps, as much for the young of this country as any man, has also expressed his most cordial sympathy with us, and was only prevented from being present by important business. I may also say that Mr. Tweedie, of the National Temperance League, and Mr. Thomas Cash, of the Temperance Provident Society, are expected to arrive during the meeting. It

seems desirable that you should thus know that gentlemen representing the Ragged School Union, gentlemen representing the literature of the country, and gentlemen representing important temperance organizations, are all with us in spirit, at least, in projecting and convening this meeting. With regard to the special object of this conference, it may be well to state that in 1855 some Christian men felt the necessity of endeavouring to organize a temperance movement for the young. We had, as you know, temperance organizations which have reference to the adults of the nation; and also, to a certain extent, both in London and the provinces, we had a movement for the purpose of training the young in the paths of total abstinence. The movement in London, however, was not in a state of effective organization. The gentlemen to whom I refer, most of whom are now on the Band of Hope Union Committee, met together in private, and, after solemn prayer to God, they founded the Band of Hope Union. The income for the first year was, I believe, £37. That was the day of small and feeble things. The income for the present year is, I am glad to say, above a thousand pounds. We have five agents, all of whom are Christian men, and we employ no agent who is not a member of a Christian church. They are actively employed in London and various parts of the country in originating Bands of Hope where they do not exist, in strengthening them where they do exist, and in endeavouring, by various means, to extend an interest in the temperance movement, but especially so far as it concerns the young. Throughout the country great efforts are being made to bring the young under the dominion of temperance principles. I find, for instance, that there is the Bradford Band of Hope Union; the Birmingham Band of Hope Union; the Bristol Band of Hope Union; the British League of Juvenile Abstainers, Edinburgh; the Irish Band of Hope Union, Belfast; the Leeds Band of Hope; the Lancashire and Cheshire Band of Hope Union; the Nottingham Band of Hope Union; the Sheffield Band of Hope Union; the West of England Band of Hope Union, Plymouth; and the Bolton Band of Hope Union. I had a letter from Mr. W. Bell, one of our agents, the other day, to say that he and some more friends were going to have a meeting at the Land's End, and to form a Band of Hope Union there, so that our organizations will be extended all over the country, from Land's End to John O'Groats; and we hope by-and-bye, by God's blessing, to send forth an influence bearing on the temperance movement from one end of this country to the other. Referring more particularly to this conference, I may state that the committee of the Band of Hope Union fear there is great danger of an extension of juvenile intemperance in this country. We have been in the habit of thinking of men and women only as drunkards, but we have evidence to show that young men and maidens become drunkards, and I am sorry to say that there is increasing evidence that boys and girls get drunk. I have the testimony of a most trustworthy minister of Christ that, to his knowledge, a child seven years of age staggered drunk into a Ragged School. I have the testimony of a devout Sunday School teacher that one of his own class, ten years of age, has been twice in a state of intoxication. We have evidence that 20 boys and girls were found all drunk together in a public-house; and I am glad to say that the magistrates fined the publican £5 for his wickedness in allowing such a scene of juvenile profligacy on his premises. (Applause.) We have other facts of a similar character, which all go to show that, although the temperance movement has made its power felt in every class of society throughout this country, still the children of England, especially the children of the poor and the needy, require increasing effort on your part and on ours to prevent them from becoming intemperate. (Hear, hear.) It is one part of the province of the

Band of Hope Union to provide hymn-books and melodies, recitations and dialogues, pledge-cards, dissolving views, and so forth, for Bands of Hope; and those of you who may wish to begin a Band of Hope will have an opportunity of obtaining a manual by Mr. S. Shirley, which will very much help you. Let me say that, so far as I am concerned, there is no class of labourers whom I more love and highly esteem than the Ragged School teachers of London. (Hear, hear.) Living, as I have done, in St. Giles's, and having laboured there in connection with as kind and useful and energetic a band of Ragged School teachers and masters as I ever knew, and having also helped the Ragged School teachers, so far as I could, at annual meetings and festivals, I have come into contact with you, and I have been impressed with what I must call your sublime faith and zeal and love. When I look at you and look at ourselves—you doing your work and we doing ours—I can say, in the language of the great and blessed king of Israel, "Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us: and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it!" May you succeed in your work! May we succeed in ours! May our work be soon blended in your work! God be merciful to *us* and bless *us*, and cause his face to shine upon us."

The Rev. JABEZ BURNS, D.D., said that the work of Bands of Hope and Ragged Schools seemed so immediately one work, that he could scarcely conceive of their being separated. The necessity for Ragged Schools was a necessity arising mainly from the intemperance of the country. He presumed that if sobriety were universally established there would very soon be no need of Ragged Schools. Probably ninety-nine out of every hundred of the children in Ragged Schools were made ragged through the intemperance of the country. A special agency was needed to meet the evil. Before Temperance Societies were formed ministers used to preach against intemperance, and good men used to pray against it, but unfortunately it continued to increase; and it increased so terribly that many of the philanthropists and pious men of the time saw that without a direct agency to bear upon it, the nation would be completely overwhelmed in a terrible flood of drunkenness. The principle and pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks was introduced into this country in March, 1832, and since that period, the temperance cause had spread very rapidly throughout the three kingdoms; but among the various phases of the temperance reformation, that which related to the young stood out, in his opinion, as being of the highest order, as the hearts of the young were the most open to moral and religious influence. It was much easier to prevent persons from becoming intemperate than to save them when they were so; and besides being much easier it was much cheaper. He did not conceive of any difficulty in the way of an earnest and hearty co-operation between Ragged School teachers and temperance reformers. Ragged Schools were a necessity arising from other things, but the teachers could not carry out effectively what they aimed at, unless they added the temperance element to their work. Whatever improvement they might produce, whatever knowledge they might impart, or whatever principles they might inculcate, their work would probably be undone in a very short period, if the scholars were exposed to all the temptations of drinking places and of drinking society. If they were to be thoroughly rescued it was essential that they should be saved from participation in the drinking customs of society; and in order that the children might withhold themselves from the snares which those customs involved, those who taught them must set them the example. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe in any class of teachers being mere finger-posts, pointing to the way of safety but not walking in it themselves. If the influence of the teachers was to be effective they must lead the scholars in the right way. If

they did that they would, under God's blessing, be abundantly useful. He did not feel any difficulty in convincing young persons of the importance of abstinence, and in enlisting their cordial sympathy, but he should not meet with that success unless he was able to tell them that he himself abstained. As to the personal inconvenience of abstinence, it was known to everybody who abstained, that the old figment of self-denial was altogether a myth: it had no real existence. Those who became teetotalers would be all the better in soul and body, and in pocket too—and the latter was sometimes said to be a most important part of an Englishman.

W. SAUNDERS, Esq., of Plymouth, said that from his experience, both as a Ragged School teacher and as a temperance man, it was perfectly obvious to him that the teachers of Ragged Schools could scarcely take a neutral position on the temperance question. It was almost inevitable that the question would be coming up, and that they would have to give the children advice on the subject. That advice must be either to recommend them to become teetotalers or not to do so. Hence every Ragged School teacher was seriously concerned in the question as to what the advice should be, and how it should be given, and how it should be supported. The moral and religious progress of the country during the last 50 years had been greater than was ever previously known, and yet we were not realizing all the advantages which we might justly expect to arise from such a state of things. An immense number of young persons left our day-schools and Sunday-schools in a most hopeful condition, but the numbers who succumbed, after a few years, to the temptations that were continually placed before them, were perfectly fearful. Young persons were elevated up to a certain point while under the care of their teachers, and then they were left exposed to a variety of serious temptations which ensured the destruction of a very large portion of them. Mr. Gladstone once said, that we, as a Christian nation, should be entitled to enrol the New Testament on the statute book of the land. If that were done, one of the plainest laws to which we should have to submit would be, "Let no man put a stumbling-block, or an occasion to fall, in his brother's way." Could we then permit persons, for their own gain, to put temptations in the way of young persons which would be likely to drag them down to the lowest depths of degradation; or could we ourselves indulge in habits, for our own comfort and convenience, or supposed comfort and convenience, the imitation of which by others would lead them down to the lowest depths of degradation? It was to him a matter of surprise that, while the laws for the preservation of property in this country were most rigidly enforced, the laws for the protection of the person were so defective that we allowed men for the sake of their own profit to hold forth temptations to others which are destructive to them. If a human being fell down drunk in the streets of London no notice would be taken of the matter; but if a cow were to fall down in the street, attacked with the rinderpest, the sensation caused by it would be very great. The putting away of intoxicating drinks was plainly the remedy for the misery and crime produced by intemperance. He, personally, had put away those drinks for twenty-eight years. It was most gratifying to find that, while temperance was first introduced from benevolent principles, and the first abstainers in this country became so far the benefit of their fellow-creatures, scientific evidence had been continually developing in favour of teetotalism, and proved in the most conclusive manner that a man should abstain for his own personal interest, as much as for the interest of the public. He referred to this fact because, perhaps, upon the whole, persons were more influenced by personal and selfish considerations than by considerations of philanthropy; and it was satisfactory to find that, even on personal grounds, the arguments were in favour of total abstinence.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, honorary secretary of the City of London Ragged School, said that when he saw it stated in the circular that the objects of the meeting were, first, to consider the relation of intemperance to the present condition of the young, and next to consider the propriety of forming Bands of Hope in connection with Ragged Schools, he thought there could be very little difficulty with regard to the first proposition; and he therefore hoped that a great deal of attention would be given to the other. He had to offer the use of the City of London Ragged School to the Band of Hope Union, for the formation of a band. The rooms were available for the purpose, and the managers were anxious for a Band of Hope. The Band of Hope Union should have the room free, and all the appliances the school could furnish. He believed that the Band of Hope Union might get a similar footing in all the Ragged Schools of the metropolis, for he could not suppose that there was one committee who would oppose the formation of a Band of Hope in their school. It was of essential importance, in introducing a Band of Hope into a school where all the committee might not sympathize with the movement, to avoid all cause of complaint in the management, and that made him anxious to put the Band of Hope at his school entirely into the hands of the Union.

Mr. RANKEN DUFF, teacher of Golden Lane Ragged School, said that when he went to his work there was no Band of Hope connected with the school, but he soon discovered that unless he formed one his work would be undone. His senior scholars used to frequent cheap "sing songs" and other low places of entertainment on Saturday evenings, where they were exposed to temptations and influences which counteracted the training they had been receiving during the week. He got leave of the committee to found a Band of Hope, which he accordingly did, and it had now been nine months in existence. Its career had been very successful, and it was entirely self-supporting and self-sustaining. It now comprised 150 members, and had been the means, through the children, of rescuing thirty or forty families from the degradation and misery of drunkenness. He did not content himself with simply enrolling the names of the members, but as far as practicable he watched their behaviour while away from the school. He found their conduct very creditable. The chief drawback to his work was the influence of dissipated parents, and he had not time to devote himself to them. Was it possible for the Band of Hope Union to take any action with reference to the adults, so as to remove this drawback? He ascertained that some of the members of the Band of Hope used to spend as much as eightpence a week in visiting places of entertainment before they were teetotalers. They now willingly contributed a penny a week each towards the support of the Band of Hope. Out of the fund so raised he was able to give the members a tea and entertainment once a quarter, provide hymn-books, certificates, &c., meet all the incidental expenses, and retain a balance in hand. The elder members had felt so much interested in the cause, that they had helped to provide entertainment for the bare-footed little fellows who could not afford a single penny. The members had also subscribed to a clothing fund and a penny bank. The amount at present in the bank was over £3. There was a person living on the premises where the school was who made up articles of clothing for the members very cheaply, and by means of the clothing fund they were able to avail themselves of this advantage. The Band of Hope had been a means of great success to him in his school work; and he gave the temperance cause credit for promoting the morality and good behaviour of his scholars in their situations. Their masters and mistresses gave good reports of them from the time of their entering the Band of Hope.

Mr. JOHN D. ALLEN, secretary of the New Cut Ragged School, asked whether the Band of Hope Union were prepared

to supply meetings with speakers, and give grants of hymn-books and other requisites, at the starting of a Band of Hope in a poor neighbourhood. He had long seen the necessity of Bands of Hope in connection with Ragged Schools, and one was able to be formed at the school to which he belonged. He was sure those engaged in Ragged Schools need not be afraid to take a similar course.

The Rev. J. H. WILSON, of the Congregational Home Mission, said he had the happiness, some years ago, of forming the first Ragged School in Scotland—the Aberdeen Ragged Kirk. He had been surprised to find that in London there were no Bands of Hope connected with the Ragged Schools, except in exceptional cases. A distinct organization was required for Ragged Schools. They contained 18,000 children, all of whom might be enrolled as Band of Hope members. Mr. Wilson related some instances of the great good which had resulted from the Ragged School and Band of Hope movement in Scotland, and expressed his belief that the teachers of the Ragged Schools of the metropolis would only have to propose Bands of Hope to the committees to ensure for them a cordial reception. He then moved a resolution suggesting the formation of a general Band of Hope organization in connection with the Ragged Schools of London, and appointing a committee to confer with Ragged School secretaries and committees on the subject.

The Rev. G. W. MCCREE said they must beware of multiplying committees. If the meeting would leave their suggestions in the hands of the Band of Hope Union, that body would take care to embody in action what was really practicable.

The Rev. J. H. WILSON: I want a separate organization.

Mr. BENJAMIN HARVEY said he had conducted a Band of Hope in connection with his school in St. Giles's for about ten years, with very successful results. There were three Bands of Hope belonging to the Ragged Schools of that parish. He believed there was no committee which would refuse the use of a school for the establishment of a Band of Hope, if the teacher was a temperance man and was anxious to establish one.

A LADY said that she was anxious to have a Band of Hope in connection with her school, which was situated at the west end of London. At the beginning of this year she tried to form a Band of Hope, and got twenty members, but the secretary of the school did not wish her to proceed with the matter, as he thought it was not a proper undertaking for the mistress of a school. That was a difficulty which she would be glad to overcome.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had drawn up a resolution with a view to bring what had occurred to a practical issue. It was the fashion at meetings of joint-stock companies, banks, and so on, for the chairman to propose resolutions, and he would take an opportunity of doing the same. The motion was—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to form Bands of Hope in connection with Ragged Schools; and this meeting accepts with thankfulness the offer of the Rev. G. W. McCree, on behalf of the Band of Hope Union, to assist in such formations, and to assist them when so formed."

The Rev. J. H. WILSON seconded the motion.

Mr. RANKEN DUFF thought the resolution was a step in the right direction.

The Rev. R. H. HAMMOND said that about three years ago he originated a Band of Hope in connection with a Ragged School in Sheffield, and in October last it numbered 600 members. In order to find the boys employment for their leisure hours the conductors of the Band of Hope had started flower shows, which succeeded admirably. They had also constituted the boys into an agency for the sale of the "British Workman" and similar publications, and an immense number of periodicals had been disposed of by them. It was a

mistake to suppose that boys would not be firm to their pledge. His observation proved that they would be so, and that they cared less for ridicule than adults did.

Mr. SIMMS said when he began the Band of Hope work in his school, his committee refused him the use of the school on a vacant week evening, and he therefore took one afternoon a month and devoted it to the subject of teetotalism. Where teachers were opposed by their committees they must act independently. They could teach the children the evils of intemperance without the leave of a committee, and teetotalism might be introduced incidentally in the course of the ordinary school lessons.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. SHIRLEY, late secretary of the Band of Hope Union, stated, in answer to an inquiry which had been made, that the Band of Hope Union sometimes gave grants of books, and they would be happy to do so more extensively if the funds would permit. With regard to the supply of speakers to assist at meetings, the Band of Hope Union had a small affiliation fee of 5s. a year, for the affiliation of Bands of Hope with the Union. Affiliated Bands of Hope were entitled to a priority in any assistance which the Union could give in conducting meetings. He then proposed a vote of thanks to the committee of the Sunday School Union for the use of the Lecture Hall for the purposes of the meeting.

The motion was seconded by Mr. JUKES and carried unanimously.

Mr. W. J. BARLOW, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, said the subject of the conference was a very important one, and he commended it to the serious attention of every Ragged School teacher.

The vote was seconded by Mr. SHARP and carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said he had never enjoyed a meeting more in his life. He was delighted with its practical tone, and he thought that the Band of Hope Union need not fear that the Ragged School Union would not respond to their good wishes. He was sure the noble earl who had signed the circular would do what he could to advance the cause.

The Rev. G. W. MCCREE said that if any lady or gentleman present, wishing to form a Band of Hope, would write to him, at 37, Queen Square, one of the Union agents would visit the school and render what aid was possible.

The doxology and benediction closed the proceedings.

BANDS OF HOPE IN RAGGED SCHOOLS.

THERE are at the present time Bands of Hope conducted in twenty-seven of the London Ragged Schools, having a total of 4,510 members; and the subject is being seriously considered with a view to its introduction into other Ragged Schools.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE SUPPORT OF

FREE SCHOOLS FOR THE DESTITUTE POOR.

The following contributions have been received in aid of the Ragged School Union from the 20th of March to the 19th of April inclusive:—

General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
A. B., per Mr. Spawforth	1	1	0
Ainslie, Miss	0	10	0
Anson, Sir J. W., Bart.	5	0	0
Arbuthnot, Geo., Esq.	1	1	0
Arbuthnot, Mrs. E.	1	0	0
Armstrong, W., Esq.	3	3	0
Ashley, Hon. Wm.	1	1	0
Atkinson, E., Esq.	5	0	0
Baiss, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Barber, Rev. J. H.	1	1	0
Barnard, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Barnard, Rev. W.	1	0	0
Barrow, Lady	1	0	0
Bateman, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Battersbee, Mrs.	1	1	0
Blachford, Lady Isabella	2	2	0
Blackden, Rev. C.	5	0	0
Bosanquet, Rev. R. W.	2	0	0
Bracken, Miss	1	1	0
Bradley, Miss	1	4	0
Bradshaw, J., Esq.	5	0	0
Broadfoot, Miss	1	1	0
Broke, Mrs.	1	0	0
Brooker, T., Esq.	1	1	0
Browell, Mrs. W. F.	1	0	0
Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Deane	5	0	0
Budd, George, Esq.	2	2	0
Bull, Rev. A. H.	1	1	0
Burt, Mr.	1	1	0
Buxton, T., Esq.	2	2	0
Carter, Mrs.	1	0	0
Cartwright, Col.	2	0	0
Chelsea Waterworks, The Proprietors of	2	2	0
Chilvers, Mrs.	0	10	0
Church, Mr. F.	0	10	0
Clark, Gordon, Esq.	5	5	0
Clarke, Herbert, Esq.	5	0	0
Clarke, Miss	1	0	0
Clayton, F. S., Esq.	1	1	0
Claypon, Mrs.	2	2	0
Clive, Rev. A.	5	0	0
Clowes, Mrs.	2	2	0
Cockerell, Miss S., col. by	1	17	6
Cole, Hon. H. A., M.P.	1	0	0
Collinson, F., Esq.	5	0	0
Collyer, Mrs.	1	1	0
Colquhoun, J. C., Esq.	1	1	0
Comyn, Mrs.	2	0	0
Cooper, Miss M. A.	1	1	0
Coulson, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Crabb, Mr. T. E. (Box)	0	7	9
Cuthbert, Mrs.	2	0	0
Day, Miss	2	0	0
Deacon, John, Esq.	10	0	0
De Morgan, George, Esq.	1	1	0
Dickens, Messrs. & Co.	1	1	0
Dickenson, Geo., Esq.	1	1	0
Dent, George, Esq.	1	1	0
Dixon, T. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Donaldson, Mrs.	1	10	0
Douglas, Sir P. B.	0	10	6
Dundas, Cot. P.	2	0	0
Dodson, H. S., Esq.	1	1	0
Eastwick, Captain	5	5	0
E. C.	0	10	0
Eden, John, Esq.	2	0	0
Edgar, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Egerton, Hon. Algernon	2	0	0
Edmonds, Mr. W.	1	0	0
Elliott, Hon. Mrs.	1	1	0
Edwards, Miss	1	1	0
Ellis, W. S., Esq.	1	1	0
Ellis, S., Esq.	2	2	0
Family at Highgate	2	0	0
Fane, Mrs.	1	1	0
Fairthorne, Mrs.	1	1	0
Farrer, H. R., Esq.	1	1	0
Field, Hy., Esq.	1	1	0
Field, Mrs. Hy.	1	1	0
Field, Lt.-Col. E.	3	2	0
Fielder, Mrs.	1	1	0
Fielder, Miss	1	1	0
Finch, Mrs J. R.	1	1	0
Forster, J., Esq.	7	0	0
Fortescue, J. F., Esq.	1	1	0
Foquett, Col. H.	0	11	0
Foster, J. P., Esq.	1	1	0
Fothergill, Miss	2	0	0
Franklin, Lady	1	1	0
Fraser, J. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Freere, J. H., Esq.	1	0	0
Friend, A	0	5	0
Gage, Viscount	2	0	0
Gillatt, Mr. C.	5	5	0
Gilmore, Miss	2	2	0
Goddard, Mrs.	1	0	0
Goddard, Mrs.	1	0	0
Godlee, R., Esq.	1	1	0
Godwin, Miss, col. by	6	6	7
Goff, Miss	1	0	0
Goldingham, J., Esq.	5	0	0
Gore, Hon. Mrs.	1	1	0
Gordon, Lady Charlotte	1	1	0
Grant, R., Esq.	1	1	0
Gripper, F., Esq.	3	3	0
G. S. W.	1	1	0
Hay, Mr.	0	5	0
Haig, Mrs. J.	2	0	0
Hammond, Mr. W.	0	10	0
Hawkins, Miss J. and Miss S.	2	0	0
Hawkins, J. A. F., Esq.	2	2	0
Hay, Mrs.	1	3	6
Hayes, Rev. Sir J. W., Bart.	3	3	0
Hayter, W. G., Esq, (2 years)	6	6	0
Heawood, Rev. J. R.	2	0	0
Herbert, Hon. Mrs.	4	4	0
Hewlett, H. W., Esq.	5	0	0
Hodgson, H. S., Esq.	5	5	0
Holland, Miss	1	7	6
Hollond, Rev. E.	3	3	0
Holford, R. S., Esq.	5	0	0
Hooper, G. N., Esq.	1	1	6
Horne, Mrs.	1	1	0
Howard, Mrs. J.	1	1	0
Hughes, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Hume, Col. H.	2	0	0
H. S.	2	0	0
Jackson, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Jackson, Rev. W. Ward	2	0	0
Jennings, E., Esq.	1	1	0
J. L. A.	10	0	0
Jones, Dr. H.	2	2	0
J. M.	1	1	0
Kelsey, G. Esq.	1	1	0
Kelsey, W., Esq.	2	2	0
Kent, Geo., Esq.	1	1	0
Kerr, Rev. W. F.	1	0	0
Kinaban, Messrs.	5	5	0
Lady, A, per W. Locke, Esq.	0	2	0
Landon, Mrs.	10	0	0
Lawrence, Sir John	10	0	0
Lawrie, James, Esq.	30	0	0
Lutwidge, Miss M.	0	10	0
Lyon, Mrs.	1	0	0
M'Grigor, Dow. Lady	2	2	0
Major, Miss A.	1	6	6
Manning, The Misses	1	0	0
Maude, Col.	1	0	0
Marshall, James, Esq.	5	5	0
Marten, C. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Matthay, E., Esq.	1	1	0
Maxwell, W. J., Esq.	2	2	0
May, J., Esq.	5	0	0
Medwin, Mr. J.	0	10	0
Middleton, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Middleton, Capt. Sir G. N. Broke	5	5	0
Millar, W., Esq.	5	5	0
Molineux, Gisburne, Esq.	2	2	0
Montefiore, H. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Monteith, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Mounstephen, Mr.	0	10	6
Morant, Miss	1	1	0
Morris, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Morris, T., Esq.	1	1	0
Morris, Mrs.	1	1	0
Nickesson, J. C., Esq.	0	10	6
Newcastle, Duchess of	2	2	0
Ogle, Mrs.	10	0	0
Paget, Hon. Miss M.	5	5	0
Payne, Miss F.	0	10	0
Payne, Miss S.	0	10	0
Parsons, Miss	1	0	0
Pitman, Mr. F.	1	1	0
Polhill, R. C., Esq.	0	10	0
Pollock, General Sir G.	2	2	0
Potter, Mrs.	5	0	0
Potter, Edwin, Esq.	10	0	0
Ramsden, Mrs.	1	1	0
Rauch, R., Esq.	1	1	0
Reade, Miss	1	1	0
Reade, Miss M. M.	2	2	0
Reade, Miss C.	1	1	0
Reade, Mrs.	0	10	0
Rich, Sir H., Bart.	1	1	0
Richards, Mrs. I. S.	1	1	0
Riddell, Miss	1	1	0
Riddell, Miss H.	1	1	0
Roberts, Mrs.	1	1	0
Roberts, Miss	0	10	6
Roberts, Mrs.	5	0	0
Robeson, Mr.	1	0	0
Rose, W., Esq.	3	3	0
Sale of Work, per Mrs. Cooper	0	7	0
Saunders, H. W., Esq.	2	0	0
Savory, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Sapte, Mrs	1	1	0
Shadwell, Miss	2	0	0
Shaftesbury, Earl of	5	0	0
Shepherd, C. Esq.	1	1	0
Slante, Mrs. D.	1	1	0
Simpson & Co., Messrs.	15	10	0
Small, John, Esq.	1	11	4
Spawforth, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Sperling, A., Esq.	1	0	0
Stunt, Mrs.	0	10	0
Stainton, T., Esq.	0	10	6
Sterry, C., Esq.	1	1	0
S. S.	0	10	0
Stephens, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Taite, R. C., Esq.	1	1	0
Tompson, R. J., Esq.	10	0	0
Toms, Miss	1	1	0
Treggon, W. T., Esq.	2	2	0
Tucker, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Tucker, Miss F. A.	1	1	0
Tuffnell, E. C., Esq.	1	1	0
Two Little Boys	0	1	0
Tull, Henry, Esq.	10	0	0
Usborne, Miss E.	20	0	0
Waldegrave, Hon. Miss E.	0	10	0
Waldegrave, Hon. Miss H.	0	10	0
Walker, James, Esq.	1	1	0
Walker, Miss	2	15	0
Wallace, The Misses	6	10	0
Westby, Hon. Mrs.	1	1	0
Western, Miss A. Y.	1	1	0
White, E., Esq.	1	1	0
White, Rev. A.	0	10	0
Williams, Miss	2	2	0
Williams, Miss A. R.	2	0	0
Wilson, W., Esq.	2	0	0
Windle, Miss J.	1	0	0
Wolfe, Mrs.	1	1	0
Worfolk, Mrs.	1	0	0
Wyatt, Mrs.	1	1	0
Yarborough, Colonel	1	0	0

Further contributions are omitted from want of space, and will be acknowledged next month.

Erratum in last Month's List:—J. White, Esq., 10s., should be J. White, Esq., £10.

The Furnishing of Bedrooms.

HEAL & SON having observed for some time that it would be advantageous to their customers to see a much larger selection of Bedroom Furniture than is usually displayed, and that to judge properly of the style and effect of the different descriptions of furniture, it is necessary that each description should be placed in a separate room, have erected large and Additional Show-rooms, by which they will be enabled, not only to extend their show of Iron, Brass, and Wood Bedsteads, and Bedroom Furniture, beyond what they believe has ever been attempted, but also to provide several small rooms for the purpose of keeping complete suites of Bedroom Furniture in the different styles.

Japanned Deal Goods may be seen in Complete Suites of five or six different colours—some of them light and ornamental, and others of a plainer description. Suites of Gothic Oak Furniture, Polished Deal, Satin Wood, and Walnut, are also set apart in separate rooms, so that customers are able to see the effect as it would appear in their own rooms. A suite of very superior Gothic Oak Furniture will generally be kept in stock, and from time to time new and select Furniture in various woods will be added.

Bed Furnitures are fitted to the Bedsteads in large numbers, so that a complete assortment may be seen, and the effect of any particular pattern ascertained as it would appear on the Bedstead.

A very large stock of Bedding (HEAL and SON'S original trade) is placed on the Bedsteads.

The stock of Mahogany Goods for the better Bedrooms, and Japanned Goods for plain and Servants' use, is very greatly increased. The entire Stock is arranged in eight rooms, six galleries, each 120 feet long, and two large ground floors, the whole forming as complete an assortment of Bedroom Furniture as, they think, can possibly be desired.

Every attention is paid to the manufacture of the Cabinet work, and they have just erected large Workshops on the premises for this purpose, that the manufacture may be under their own immediate care.

Their Bedding trade receives their constant and personal attention, every article being made on the premises.

They particularly call attention to their Patent Spring Mattress, the Sommier Elastique Portatif. It is portable, durable, and elastic, and lower in price than the old Spring Mattress.

HEAL AND SON'S

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture,

Sent free by Post.

196, 197, 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.

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